United Nations S/2000/950

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 October 2000

Original: English

## Letter dated 3 October 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I should like to express my very serious concern that, despite the commendable efforts that have been made since May 2000, the total value of holds placed on applications for contracts submitted under the humanitarian programme pursuant to Security Council resolution 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995 exceeded $2 billion ($2.022 billion) as at 27 September 2000, involving a total of 1,204 applications.

The value of holds represents 13.5 per cent of the total value of applications circulated to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990). The relative value of holds are highest in the sectors of transport and telecommunication (45 per cent) and electricity (35.6 per cent), while in the food handling, education, water and sanitation, and oil sectors, the relative values of holds all stand at approximately 20 per cent. As stated in my recent report to the Security Council (S/2000/857), this situation renders the distribution of humanitarian aid and the amelioration of the overall situation more difficult and places an additional strain on the already heavily burdened population by delaying the arrival and use of many key supplies and equipment essential to all sectors.

In 45.6 per cent of the cases, the need for technical specifications or information from the applicant missions and their respective suppliers was cited as the reason for holds, while in 10.4 per cent of the cases, "end-use/user" information was requested, which should be provided by the Government of Iraq.

Furthermore, the list of oil spare parts and equipment related to phase VIII projects and the list of additional items for the agriculture sector which, pursuant to paragraphs 18 and 17 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999, were submitted by the Secretariat for approval to the Committee on 8 August and 8 September 2000, respectively, have been placed on hold.

In addition to holds placed on applications, a matter of serious concern in the effective implementation of the programme is the excessive number of applications received by the Secretariat, which are either incomplete or awaiting additional technical information from the suppliers. The total value of such applications, as at 18 September 2000, was $1.1 billion. Accordingly, the Office of the Iraq Programme has just launched yet another vigorous campaign with all permanent and observer missions in order to reduce the number of incomplete applications.

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I would like to call on all concerned parties to do their utmost in expediting the processing and approval of the applications for contracts in order to ensure the effective implementation of the humanitarian programme in Iraq.

*(Signed)* Kofi A. **Annan**

United Nations S/2000/951

# Security Council

Distr.: General
4 October 2000

Original: English

## Letter dated 3 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group of the United Nations, to request the Security Council to extend an invitation to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, to Mr. Mokhtar Lamani, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, during the Council's discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question", scheduled for Wednesday, 4 October 2000.

(*Signed*) **Hasmy** Agam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-67439 (E) 041000

United Nations S/2000/952

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 October 2000
English
Original: Arabic

## Letter dated 4 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention and the attention of the members of the Security Council to the fact that since 3 October 2000 the Government of Iraq has been organizing the assembly of approximately 500 Iraqis on the Iraqi side of the demilitarized zone near the border with Kuwait, manifestly and openly attempting to create a situation of instability and a climate of tension in the border region. I wish to draw your attention to the grave dangers which such acts and practices pose to the security and stability of the region and to state the following:

1. Kuwait has no doubt whatsoever that this assembly, which has been planned and prepared by the Iraqi Government and announced for some time now, is presently being orchestrated by elements of the information and police services of Iraq who organize and provide transportation for these Iraqis to the border region, install tents for them and provide them with various items to enable them to do what is expected of them and to demonstrate against Kuwait.

2. These demonstrators, who are clearly acting at the instigation of the Iraqi Government, display signs hostile to Kuwait, including such inscriptions as: "Today, an olive branch, tomorrow guns" and "Flee Kuwait before it is too late".

3. At the time that this letter was being prepared, 78 flagrant violations of the territorial sovereignty and security of Kuwait had been committed by the Iraqi side in the demilitarized zone, 18 of them on 2 October 2000 and 60 on 3 October 2000.

Kuwait has taken precautionary measures to defend its borders and is coordinating its actions with the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) in order to counter these actions and practices in which the Government of Iraq persists in engaging with the aim of jeopardizing the security and stability of the region and creating a climate of tension which it openly foments. The hostile intentions of the Iraqi regime towards Kuwait are evident.

What gives cause for concern is the fact that this assembly organized by the Iraqi Government near to the border is only one act in a series of threats made against Kuwait in recent weeks by the Iraqi President and various senior officials of the Iraqi Government. In our letters to the Security Council which were issued as documents S/2000/791, S/2000/876 and S/2000/918, we informed the Council of the substance of these threats and explained the dangers which they represented.

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In view of the foregoing, we once again call upon the Security Council to assume its legal and political responsibilities to deal seriously with these Iraqi provocations and to take the necessary steps to guarantee Iraqi compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

These recent violations by Iraq are aimed at provoking a crisis in the border region and we therefore also call upon the Security Council to establish the facts concerning these violations in order to uphold the credibility of Kuwait, by requesting the Secretariat, through the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, to undertake an investigation of the matter.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad A. **Abulhasan**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2000/953

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 October 2000

Original: English

## Letter dated 4 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government and further to the information provided previously to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, I have the honour to inform you, in accordance with part A, paragraph 4, of Security Council resolution 1295 (2000) of 18 April 2000 and bearing in mind the deadline referred to in part A, paragraph 3, of the same resolution, of the following:

As a member of the European Union (EU), Portugal is bound by EU regulation 1705 of 28 July 1998, which incorporates into community law the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions on the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), including those on trade/provision of services and freezing of funds.

*Armament trade* — arms and/or military equipment. Export from and transit through the national territory require previous authorization by the Ministry of Defence, upon consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Violation of this procedure is subject to a fine in an amount to be determined bearing in mind the nature of the materiel involved. The export authorization is conditioned to the submission of a document confirming the final destination, certified by the authorities in the country of import. There is no record concerning any export of arms to UNITA.

*Trade and provision of services*. Besides the mandatory norms contained in the above-mentioned regulation, mention should also be made of the following:

*Aircraft* (prohibition of flights, supply of spare parts, insurance and maintenance services). The competent national bodies were officially notified of the provisions of the relevant resolutions. No violations of these provisions have been detected.

*Diamonds*. There is no diamond market or industry on Portuguese territory.

*Petroleum or petroleum products*. This matter is not relevant, since Portugal is not a neighbouring country.

*Freezing of funds* — funds and financial measures. Following appropriate notification to the competent national bodies (Ministry of Finance, Bank of Portugal and Institute of Insurance), assets and bank accounts were officially frozen. In the

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insurance area, there is no record concerning any violation of the established procedure.

*Circulation restrictions/political intervention of representatives/leaders of UNITA*. The office of UNITA in Lisbon was closed in November 1997 and its members prevented from making political propaganda.

Finally, I wish to inform you, in accordance with part G, paragraph 27, of resolution 1295 (2000), that the Portuguese Government established an inter-ministerial Working Group, involving the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Portugal, the Institute of Insurance and the Ministry of Economy, which is currently preparing a regime to sanction cases of violation of the regimes established by international law. Security Council resolution 1295 (2000) was published in the Portuguese official journal on 21 June 2000.

I should be grateful if you would have text of the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) António **Monteiro**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations

United Nations S/2000/954

Security Council

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4 October 2000

Original: English

**Letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to forward, enclosed herewith, the report of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the situation in the negotiations with the Republic of Croatia on the disputed issue of Prevlaka (see annex) and the letter of Dr. Rodoljub Etinski, Chairman of the Yugoslav Delegation, addressed in that connection to his Croatian counterpart (see enclosure).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter, its annex and the enclosure therewith circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Jovanovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

00-67513 (E) 051000

## Annex to the letter dated 2 October 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Report of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the situation in the negotiations with the Republic of Croatia on the disputed issue of Prevlaka

The report on the situation in the negotiations between the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Delegation of the Republic of Croatia regarding the establishment of the extension of the State border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia in Sector South and the solution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka is submitted herewith to the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to Security Council resolution 1307 (2000) of 13 July 2000, paragraph 5.

No meeting between the Delegations of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia on the negotiations on the solution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka has been held in a year and a half,[a] since the Croatian side continues to persist in its refusal to convene the fifth meeting of the Delegations. During that year and a half, the Yugoslav side expressed its readiness on a number of occasions to continue the negotiations and a substantive consideration of the arguments that the two sides had exchanged. That readiness was made evident in the letters[b] of Dr. Rodoljub Etinski, head of the Yugoslav Delegation, addressed to Dr. Hrvoje Kacic, his Croatian counterpart; in the reports submitted by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General; and in the contacts of Yugoslav representatives with officials of the United Nations Secretariat and the head of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP).

The Yugoslav approach proceeds from the assumption that the negotiations should be resumed without delay and include the presentation of positions on the arguments on which the perception of each of the two sides in respect of the extension of the inter-State border in the area of Prevlaka is based. The Yugoslav side considers that it is possible to conduct serious negotiations only in meetings of the Delegations, through direct dialogue and the presentation of arguments of two sides, rather than through letters on which the Croatian side has insisted in the past period.

In his last letter of 28 August 2000, addressed to Dr. Hrvoje Kacic, and enclosed herewith, Dr. Rodoljub Etinski, head of the Yugoslav Delegation, expressed his regrets at the delay in the convening of the fifth meeting of the Delegations and pointed out that negotiations between the two Delegations could not be substituted for correspondence. He also said that the Yugoslav side could not accept an agenda for the next meeting, proposed by Dr. Kacic in his letter of 10 July 2000, that prejudged the solution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka to the detriment of the Yugoslav side. In his letter, Dr. Etinski had proposed that the method of the establishment of the border be considered at the next meeting in view of the application of the rule of *uti possidetis* on which both sides had agreed. There do exist differences, however, in the perception of the application of the rule by the two sides and negotiations are needed to resolve those differences. The agenda proposed by the Yugoslav side does not prejudge the outcome of the negotiations.

The basic positions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the solution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka are: the continuation of the bilateral negotiations on the solution of the disputed territorial issue of Prevlaka in accordance with article 4 of the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia (A/51/318-S/1996/706, annex) and the rules of international law in the spirit of good-neighbourliness; the continued presence of UNMOP, pending a bilateral solution of the disputed issue by the two countries; and the consistent fulfilment of the mandate of UNMOP in an unchanged format, according to which the "Blue Zone" belongs in its exclusive competence and only the members of the United Nations are allowed access thereto. Modification of the concept of the Blue Zone legalizes the Croatian presence in the Zone and prejudges the solution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to reiterate its readiness to continue the bilateral negotiations on the solution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka in accordance with Article 4 of the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia and the rules of international law and in the spirit of good-neighbourliness.

*Notes*

[a] The last meeting was held on 9 March 1999.

[b] 14 July 1999; 6 March 2000; 8 July 2000 and 28 August 2000.

## Enclosure

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Federal Government

Delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the negotiations with the Delegation of the Republic of Croatia regarding the establishment of the extension of the State border in Sector South between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia and the solution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka

No. 18-1/2000
Belgrade, 28 August 2000

To the Government of the Republic of Croatia
State Commission for Borders

Prof. Dr. Hrvoje Kacic
Chairman of the Croatian Delegation
for a lasting solution of the security issue of Prevlaka

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of 10 July 2000. On behalf of the Yugoslav delegation I welcome once again your readiness to hold the fifth meeting of the Delegations in the Republic of Croatia, but this time I cannot but express my regret that the holding of the meeting is being delayed and that, contrary to your letter of 10 April 2000, you have failed to propose concrete dates of the next meeting.

We believe that you will agree that our correspondence cannot substitute for the negotiations of the two Delegations.

The establishment of the agenda of the meeting is the matter to be agreed upon by the two sides. The Yugoslav side cannot accept an agenda that would prejudge the solution of the disputed issue of Prevlaka to its detriment.

Your proposal of the agenda implies that the border on land has been established and that the establishment of the border at sea remains. The Yugoslav side does not share that opinion. In order to establish an agenda without prejudging the outcome of the negotiations and the position of either side, the Yugoslav side has proposed a consideration of the rule of *uti possidetis*, on the application of which both sides have agreed. However, it is evident that there exist differences in the perceptions of the two sides in respect of the application of the rule, so that negotiations are necessary regarding this matter.

The basis of our negotiations is contained in article 4 of the Agreement on Normalization of Relations, signed in Belgrade on 23 August 1996. The two sides agreed to resolve the disputed issue of Prevlaka by negotiations, so that it remains for them to carry out that commitment.

With due respect, I note that your repeated and categorical position regarding the composition of the Yugoslav delegation, even after the explanation contained in my letter of 8 June 2000, constitutes an act of interference in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav proposal of the agenda is not contrary to the positions of the international community that you mention, but which are not binding on the two sides, so I assure you that the apprehension reflected in the last paragraph of your letter is bereft of any justified reasons whatsoever.

Sharing your expectation that reason and rationality will prevail in the common interest, the Yugoslav side reiterates its proposal for an agenda that does not prejudge the outcome of the negotiations and does not contrast the positions of the two sides, which reads:

1. Methods of establishing the border in view of the application of the rule of *uti possidetis*;

2. Miscellaneous.

(*Signed*) Dr. Rodoljub **Etinski**
Chairman
Yugoslav Delegation for the Solution of the Disputed Issue of Prevlaka

United Nations

S/2000/955

# Security Council

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4 October 2000

Original: English

## Letter dated 4 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the recent developments regarding the situation in West Timor.

In this regard, the Indonesian police arrested Mr. Eurico Guterres, the militia leader, on 4 October 2000, on weapons charges, as well as for allegedly ransacking the United Nations office in West Timor.

Furthermore, the Indonesian Government, in a sincere effort to ensure a complete and orderly process of disarming the militias, has extended the sweeping weapons operations until mid-October 2000.

I should also like to convey that, on Monday, 9 October 2000, the Coordinating Minister for Political, Social and Security Affairs and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, will meet with the Ambassadors of Member States of the Security Council in Jakarta, to brief them on recent developments.

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Makarim **Wibisono**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-67489 (E) 041000

United Nations A/55/449–S/2000/956

General Assembly
Security Council

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**General Assembly**
**Fifty-fifth session**
Agenda items 40, 41 and 85

**Security Council**
**Fifty-fifth year**

**The situation in the Middle East**

**Question of Palestine**

**Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories**

## Letter dated 3 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to write to you, in my capacity as Chairman of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, and to inform you that the Islamic Group met on Monday, 2 October 2000, at United Nations Headquarters and discussed the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the situation in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

The Group expressed its serious concern over the matter and adopted a statement, the text of which is enclosed.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 40, 41 and 85, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Hasmy** Agam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations
Chairman of the Islamic Group

00-67424 (E) 041000

## Annex to the letter dated 3 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Statement adopted by the Islamic Group at the United Nations at its meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 2000 on the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the situation in Al-Quds Al-Sharif

The Islamic Group at the United Nations met on Monday, 2 October 2000, to review the urgent and grave situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the situation in Al-Quds Al-Sharif. The Islamic Group expressed deep concern over the aggression by Israel, the occupying Power, against Al-Haram Al-Sharif in the Holy City of Jerusalem, after the provocative visit that took place on 28 September 2000 by the leader of the Israeli Likud party, and the aggression and violence against the Palestinian people that ensued in the following days throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, resulting in over 45 Palestinian deaths and 1,000 injuries.

The Islamic Group condemned the actions of the Israeli security forces against defenceless Palestinian civilians. The excessive use of force and weaponry used by Israel against the Palestinian people has resulted in the grave loss of innocent human lives, countless injuries, and the vast destruction of property. The Islamic Group mourned the loss of life and condemned these actions by the occupying Power and called for their immediate cessation. It strongly felt that Israel, the occupying Power, must be compelled to abide by its duties and obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, which is applicable to all of the territories occupied by Israel since 1967.

The Islamic Group called for full respect for the Holy places of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It reaffirmed the centrality of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the first Qiblah and the third holy sanctuary for the Islamic States and the Islamic Ummah, especially the Islamic holy sites, foremost of which is Al-Haram Al-Sharif. It affirmed its devotion to Islamic rights in the Holy City and the need for respect of those rights by all parties. It also reaffirmed the applicability of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) to Occupied East Jerusalem and the urgent need for full Israeli withdrawal from it and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

The Islamic Group also expressed its concern over the status of the Israeli-Palestinian track of the Middle East peace process and the efforts to achieve a final settlement between the two sides. In this regard, it reiterated the need for Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with the basis of the process and the agreements reached, including the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), on which that process is based. Moreover, it reaffirmed its constant and firm support for the realization of the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their independent state with East Jerusalem as its capital, including the exercise of their full sovereignty over Al-Haram Al-Sharif.

The Islamic Group supported the Palestinian and Arab request for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the grave situation in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory. It

contended that the crisis situation is one that must be immediately addressed by the international community, in particular the Security Council, in order to ensure the safety and protection of the Palestinian people and to rescue the Middle East peace process and the prospects for peace in the region.

United Nations

A/55/450–S/2000/957

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Security Council

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**General Assembly**
**Fifty-fifth session**
Agenda items 36, 40, 41 and 85

**Security Council**
**Fifty-fifth year**

**Bethlehem 2000**

**The situation in the Middle East**

**Question of Palestine**

**Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories**

## Identical letters dated 4 October 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

In follow-up to my two recent letters dated 29 September 2000 and 2 October 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921 and A/55/437-S/2000/930), I regret to inform you once more that Israel, the occupying Power, has intransigently persisted in its campaign against the Palestinian people, continuing to massacre and injure even more Palestinian civilians.

On 2 and 3 October, Israeli security forces killed 17 more Palestinians, bringing the total number of dead to 45. The majority of those killed were civilians and a number of them were children, including a baby girl of one and a half years of age. (The names of the martyrs are annexed to the present letter.) The forces also injured hundreds more Palestinians, many of whom remain in critical condition. It was starkly horrific to realize that, among the severely injured, several had been hit in the eyes, causing loss of sight in most of them.

In addition to the information I conveyed to you in my previous letters regarding the use of lethal power by Israel, the Israeli security forces have continued to increase their presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, have reoccupied parts of the areas under Palestinian jurisdiction, and yesterday, actually used tanks to fire against Palestinian targets.

I find myself also compelled to refer to the tragic events in Israel itself. In recent days, Israeli Arabs have been protesting in demonstration of their solidarity with the Palestinian people. The Israeli police have responded to this with fatal

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brutality, which has resulted in the killing of 10 Israeli Arabs and the injuring of hundreds.

Once again, we call for immediate action by the Security Council to ensure the cessation of all illegal Israeli actions and measures against the Palestinian people, including its use of all kinds of lethal military power; the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Al-Haram Al-Sharif and from the vicinity of Palestinian cities and towns; and an investigation into the bloody events of recent days.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36, 40, 41 and 85 and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

## Annex to the identical letters dated 4 October 2000 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

## Names of Martyrs killed by Israeli security forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem (Monday, 2 October 2000 to Tuesday, 3 October 2000)

**Monday, 2 October 2000**

1. Sara Abdelazeem Hassan (1 1/2 years old)
2. Hatim Abdelaziz Al-Najjar
3. Mahmoud Ghazi Al-Nabih
4. Salah Abdullah Abu-Kaylis
5. Ibrahim Sameeh Barahma
6. Mohammed Amin Majdi
7. Wael Tayseer Al-Katawi (14 years old)
8. Ahmad Sami Fayadh
9. Musleh Hussein Abu-Jarrad

**Tuesday, 3 October 2000**

1. Fahmi Fuad Abu-Amuna
2. Khadra Ahmad Abu-Salameh (hospitalized on 29 September)
3. Omar Mohammed Suleiman
4. Ammar Khalil Al-Rifaee (17 years old)
5. Mohammed Yunis Al-Zamamra (bullet wounds on 30 September)
6. Ismail Mohammed Shamalekh
7. Husam Ismail Al-Hamshari (16 years old, bullet wounds on 1 October)
8. Ahmad Ali Al-Nabrees

United Nations S/2000/958

# Security Council

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5 October 2000

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## Letter dated 5 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Organization of African Unity, I have the honour to request that the Security Council extend an invitation to Ambassador Amadou Kebe, Permanent Observer of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations, to address the Council under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure during the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question".

(*Signed*) Roland Y. **Kpotsra**

00-67671 (E) 051000

United Nations A/55/454–S/2000/959

General Assembly
Security Council

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5 October 2000

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**General Assembly**
**Fifty-fifth session**
Agenda item 64
**Question of Cyprus**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-fifth year**

**Letter dated 4 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 1 August 2000, I have the honour to draw Your Excellency's attention to new violations of the Flight information Region (FIR) of Nicosia and the National Airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 2, 9, 16, 18, 21, 29 August as well as on 1, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24 September 2000.

On 2 August, one (1) cn-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 9 August, one (1) C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting towards a southeastern direction. The C-160 aircraft returned later on the same day (9 August) and entered once again the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 16 August, one (1) C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

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On 18 August, one (1) B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning the next day (August 19) to the FIR of Ankara.

On 21 August, one (1) F-4 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting towards a southeastern direction.

On 29 August, one (1) C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting towards a southeastern direction. The C-160 aircraft returned later on the same day (29 August) and entered again the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 1 September, one (1) F-4 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 10 September, twenty (20 Turkish military aircraft, (16) F-16, (2) C-16, (1) C-130 and (1) CN-235), entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) Two (2) C-160 and one (1) C-130 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting in a southeasterly direction from where they returned later on the same day.

(b) The CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

(c) Eight (8) F-16 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in a southeasterly direction.

(d) Eight (8) F-16 entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the air traffic regulations before exiting in a southeasterly direction.

On 12 September, one (1) C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in southeastern direction. The same C-130 aircraft returned later, on the same day (29 August) and entered again the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 14 September, two (2) C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 15 September, fifteen (15) F-16 Turkish military aircraft , two (2) C-160, (1) -130 and (1) CN-235) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) Eight (8) F-16 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

b) Two (2) C-160 and one (1) C-130 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in a southeasterly direction. They returned afterwards from the same direction.

(c) One (1) CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) and patrolling in a search-and-rescue mission before exiting.

On 18 September, one (1) BE-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 20 September, one (1) F-4 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR , violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting in a southeasterly direction.

On 22 September, two (2) RF-4 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Kyrenia and then over the cease-fire line and the area controlled by the Republic of Cyprus, returning afterwards to the FIR of Ankara.

On 24 September, one (1) CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned to the FIR of Ankara on September 29.

While strongly protesting the above actions which violate international law, as well as the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus and calling for their cessation, I would like to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that many of the aforementioned violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus have taken place during the last round of proximity talks under your auspices, in New York. Furthermore, I would like to express the hope that the necessary positive attitude will be shown by Turkey, so that the forthcoming round of proximity talks in Geneva next month, as well as all efforts for finding a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of United Nations resolutions, will not be adversely affected.

I shall be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 64, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sotos **Zackheos**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2000/960

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 October 2000

Original: English

## Letter dated 5 October 2000 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 689 (1991), and in the light of your report of 27 September 2000 (S/2000/914), the members of the Council have reviewed the question of the termination or continuation of United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) and its modalities of operation.

I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council concur with your recommendation that UNIKOM be maintained. In accordance with Council resolution 689 (1991), they have decided to review the question once again by 6 April 2001.

(*Signed*) Martin **Andjaba**
President of the Security Council

00-67725 (E) 051000

United Nations S/2000/961

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 October 2000

Original: English

**Letter dated 5 October 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to forward, enclosed herewith, a memorandum on foreign interference regarding elections in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Jovanovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

00-67695 (E) 051000

## Annex to the letter dated 5 October 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

## Memorandum on foreign interference regarding elections in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia September-October 2000

1. Before as well as during the electoral process conducted so far, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its citizens have been incessantly exposed to systematic and brutal pressure by some influential international factors, primarily the United States Administration and NATO countries, with the undisguised aim of directly interfering in the electoral process in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of bringing inadmissible pressure to bear on the electoral will of its population.

**(a) Political and psychological pressures and subversive activities:**

During the period prior to the elections in Yugoslavia, centres for assisting Yugoslav opposition and destabilization of Yugoslavia were established in neighbouring countries (Szeged, Hungary; Timisoara, Romania; Sofia, Bulgaria; Skopje, Macedonia; and Tirana, Albania).

A month before the elections, on 15 August 2000, a United States regional centre was set up to coordinate the work of centres in individual countries of south-eastern Europe in order to exert political, psychological, diplomatic and subversive pressure. The Budapest-based United States centre engaged more than 30 experts for intelligence, propaganda, military intelligence and subversive activities against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, under the direction of the former United States Ambassador to Croatia, William Montgomery. The centre recruits experts from the United States Information Service (USIS), the CIA, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and other similar United States agencies. For this reason, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia lodged an official written protest with the United Nations Security Council on 18 September 2000 by qualifying the establishment of this centre as a violation of the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations and international law and describing it as a gross interference in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see S/2000/880). During the month of August 2000, the Director of the CIA, George Tennet, visited the broader region of south-eastern Europe (Bulgaria, Romania) to step up and coordinate pressure in the run-up to elections in Yugoslavia.

A ring of radio and television centres was established around the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to transmit anti-Yugoslav propaganda, the well-known system of NATO propaganda such as Radio Free Europe, *Deutsche Welle*, Voice of America and others. Hundreds of hours of anti-Yugoslav propaganda aimed at psychological and political pressure on the citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, concocted in American and NATO centres of subversion and destabilization, are being aired via these systems and their transmitters from the territories of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Croatia, Romania, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania, on a daily basis. Many of these radio and television transmitters operate illegally on the same frequencies that, according to international

conventions, belong to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and are used by Yugoslav radio and television stations.

Also, statements of representatives from NATO countries have been noted to the effect that Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), concerning the Serbian province of Kosovo and Metohija, will not be implemented as long as the opposition in Belgrade is not victorious, which directly represents continuation of support for separatism, terrorism and international crime in Kosovo and Metohija and in Montenegro.

State Department spokesman Richard Boucher, on the very date of the elections (24 September) stated that if the opposition comes to power, the United States will take steps to lift the sanctions, but if President Milosevic stays in power, it will continue with its policy of sanctions and further isolation of the Yugoslav Government. This being recognition of the fact that sanctions have been used to wear down and punish a nation and as a form of prolonged aggression.

The European Union (EU) too sent a "message to the Serbian people" on 18 September, on the eve of the elections, overtly giving support to the Serbian opposition and promising to lift sanctions against it if it votes for the opposition. This is evidence of the illegal nature and unjustifiableness of sanctions as an instrument to violate fundamental human rights, grossly intervene in internal affairs and bring about the accomplishment of illegitimate political goals. On this score, the strongest protest was delivered to the EU representative at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 21 September, and at EU headquarters in Brussels on 22 September, respectively.

Similar malicious views were publicly expressed daily in the media by the President of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of a number of EU countries, the EU High Representative and Commissioner for External Relations, as well as by the EU Stability Pact Coordinator and the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, with a view to exercising an organized pressure on the public in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and on its electoral bodies and to prejudicing election results.

**(b) Opposition funding:**

The United States Administration, the Governments of NATO countries and various foundations, such as the Soros foundation, openly finance Yugoslav opposition and various forms of subversive activity aimed at destabilizing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and at overthrowing its legitimate Government. This funding has been intensified, in particular after the announcement of nation-wide parliamentary, presidential and local elections. Funds have openly been allocated to opposition political parties and their leaders, to the so-called independent media, associations and structures of the so-called civil society and to individuals. Prior to these elections, the United States Administration paid US$ 77.2 million to the Yugoslav opposition, a public fact also confirmed by a daily newspaper close to the United States Administration, *The Washington Post*, on 22 September 2000. The same was also confirmed by sources in the United States Congress, the Department of State and others.

Only a day after the elections and the first round of Presidential election in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the United States Congress passed, on 25

September, the "Democratization of Serbia Act", making a series of gross and unsubstantiated allegations against the legitimate authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and appropriating additional financial resources, to the tune of US$ 105 million, to bring them down, i.e. for the purposes of the Serbian opposition. This document, under the guise of an alleged concern for human rights, openly supported the separatism of ethnic Hungarians in the Serbian province of Vojvodina, where the majority Serbs live in harmony with 25 minorities.

A week before the elections, the Chargé d'affaires of the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Belgrade handed out cash funds in deutsche mark to students and young people in several towns in Serbia, thus directly promoting the cause of the opposition. The so-called independent media and the statements made by the Norwegian Chargé d'affaires bear witness to it. Such conduct by the Norwegian Chargé d'affaires, as an abuse of the hospitality of the Yugoslav Government, contradicts his diplomatic functions, whereas giving a bribe is punishable by law in all countries of the world. The Chargé d'affaires was twice officially warned (on 30 August and on 22 September 2000) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that such activity is a flagrant interference in internal affairs and a gross violation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. He was asked not to do so and to channel all assistance in accordance with the agreements and the normal practice existing in cooperation among sovereign States, via competent Government authorities, which the Chargé d'affaires completely ignored.

**(c) Military pressure:**

Prior to the elections, NATO forces began a series of military exercises in the immediate neighbourhood of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Thus, during the month of September, the territory of Romania was used to stage the military exercises code-named "Cooperative Key 2000", while, during the course of October, the exercises "Aquanaut 2000" are to be conducted in the Romanian waters of the Black Sea, with the participation of British and Dutch commandos. These exercises have been followed by those carried out jointly by NATO forces in the Aegean and Black Seas and in the Eastern Mediterranean, with the participation of about 70 warships. The American Sixth Fleet demonstrated force in the Adriatic close to the Yugoslav coast on the pretext of staging joint exercises with the Croatian armed forces.

All these actions have been coupled with threatening statements by senior military and political officials in the United States Administration and from other NATO countries and orchestrated by announcements in the media of another military campaign against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia "should Milosevic win".

2. The above facts testify to flagrant foreign interference in electoral processes by using propaganda and psychological, political and military pressure aimed at influencing the will of the electorate, which is contrary to what democracy is about and which constitutes a violation of all norms of international law, in

particular the Charter of the United Nations,[1] United Nations General Assembly resolution 54/168 on non-interference in electoral processes[2] and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.[3]

3. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia recalls that, following the interference of foreign factors in its electoral process, it has already addressed the United Nations Security Council on 20 September 2000 (S/2000/885). The letter from the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, among other things, pointed out that: "The countries that, in wanton disregard for the Charter of the United Nations and circumventing the Security Council, carried out an armed aggression against my country last year, have now taken another step down the shameful road of disrespect for the basic norms of international law. In doing so, they have publicly and unscrupulously disparaged and encroached upon the inalienable right of Yugoslav voters to elect their own legitimate representatives. They have also violated General Assembly resolution

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[1] The Charter of the United Nations, in Article 2, para. 4, stipulates:

> "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations."

Article 2, para. 7, explicitly stipulates that:

> "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter ...".

[2] The question of interference in the electoral processes has been explicitly banned under General Assembly resolution 54/168 of 17 December 1999, entitled "Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes". This resolution, inter alia, clearly states as follows:

> "2. *Reaffirms* the right of peoples, without external interference, to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding electoral processes and that, consequently, States should ensure, in accordance with their constitutions and national legislation, the necessary mechanism and means to facilitate full and effective popular participation in those processes;
>
> "3. *Also reaffirms* that any activities that attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, ... violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations ...
>
> "5. *Strongly appeals* to all States to refrain from financing political parties or groups in other States and taking any other action that undermines their electoral processes".

[3] This principle has been defined in more detail and elaborated in this Declaration (General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, annex), which, inter alia, states as follows:

> "No State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any State ...
>
> "No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind. Also, no State shall organize, assist, foment, finance, incite or tolerate subversive, terrorist or armed activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the regime of another State, or interfere in civil strife in another State ...
>
> "Every State has an inalienable right to choose its political, economic, social and cultural systems, without interference in any form by another State".

54/168 ... (which) was adopted exactly to prevent such inadmissible acts and practices."

The Yugoslav Government requested on that occasion that the Security Council address this important and urgent issue and take measures to put an end to flagrant interference in our internal affairs and ensure respect for international law and the decisions of the United Nations. Considering that the United Nations Security Council has not yet reacted to this communication, the Yugoslav Government, presenting once again the above facts, calls again upon the Security Council to take specific steps to condemn, in the strongest terms, interference by the above-mentioned external factors in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, especially interference in its electoral process and threats of force, so as to ensure the respect for the Charter of the United Nations, international law and United Nations General Assembly documents.